

NEW QUAKE CAUSES ALPS AVALANCHES

Several Alpine Villages Isolated and Death and Injury Are Reported.

VOLCANO CRATER OPENS

Rescue Parties Find Hayoc More Widespread Than at First Indicated.

By the Associated Press.
GENOVA, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—A severe earthquake shook the southern slopes of the Swiss and Italian Alps yesterday from Monte Rosa to Bernina Pass, causing avalanches. The shock was accompanied by heavy snowfalls and several Alpine villages are isolated. Four persons are reported to have been killed and many injured.

Higher shocks also were reported in the Swiss Alps around Zermatt and Pontresina, but there were no casualties.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Sept. 10.—Earthquake shocks continue, causing more victims among the rescuees owing to falling masonry. Today there were shocks as far south as Cassino, near Naples. Apparently there was no serious damage nor victims, but the shocks produced great panic among the population, which recalled the experiences in the earthquakes of 1915.

A volcanic crater has suddenly opened on the top of Pizzo d'Uccello, a mountain 14,145 feet high, about nine miles north-east of Spezia. It is located on what appears to be the northwest corner of the district shaken by Tuesday morning's earthquake, which resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives in the north of Florence. A telegram from Spezia states the crater is emitting smoke and sulphuric fumes and that a small stream of lava is flowing from the crater to the sea.

By the Associated Press.
FIVIZANO, Italy, Sept. 9.—Survivors of Tuesday morning's earthquake, which left the once flourishing and cheerful town of Fivizzano in ruins, are as the hours pass coming to realize more and more the extent of the calamity that has befallen them, and they seem stupefied with the horror of the disaster.

FIUME NOW REGENCY UNDER D'ANNUNZIO

Faith to Italy Proclaimed by Leader.

By the Associated Press.
FIVIZANO, Sept. 9.—The ceremony of proclaiming the Italian Republic by Gabriele D'Annunzio, who yesterday proclaimed the Italian Republic of Fivizzano, took place in the presence of D'Annunzio's lieutenants and the townspeople. D'Annunzio, as head of the new State, took the following oath:

"I, Gabriele D'Annunzio, First Lieutenant of the Legion, proclaim the Italian Republic of Fivizzano. I swear on this relic of heroic blood, and on my soul that I will continue to fight with every force and every arm until my last breath against everybody and everything that this Italian Republic may be united to Italy."

D'Annunzio addressed his soldiers and officers before taking the oath, asking them if they desired to adopt the new constitution, which he said, he was willing to submit to on the day before September 12, owing to certain news he had received from Paris. The populace received the announcement with affirmation and applause. D'Annunzio then said:

"I, Gabriele D'Annunzio, as the devoted and armed interpreter of the will, expressed by acclamation by a majority of the sovereign people in Fivizzano in Parliament assembled, from this balcony, where was announced the liberation of the city on September 12, 1919, and where many times was confirmed the eternal will of Fivizzano toward the mother country."

MENOCAL ACCUSED AS CUBAN DESPOT

Protected Criminals, Says Head of Liberals.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 10.—Charges that President Menocal has "interfered with the electoral machinery of Cuba" and indirectly "protected perpetrators of criminal acts" are preferred in a letter to the President made public last night by Faustino Guerra, president of the Liberal party. The reply of the Cuban Chief Executive to Guerra's letter, which was made public, denies the charges and declares that any further charges from Guerra to the President must be couched in more moderate language if they are to receive consideration.

In addition to "publicly exercising every kind of pressure to force the Conservatives to resign their posts," Guerra accuses President Menocal of appointing his personal counsel as Chief of Justice of the Supreme Court of Cuba.

President Menocal, replying "in spite of the insolent and menacing tone" of the letter, denies inspiring modification of the law, but points to the United States as furnishing an example of the right of a President to use his influence to obtain passage of laws deemed of benefit, and accuses the Liberals of taking advantage of the provisions to cause with other groups.

Elon Hooker Aids G. O. P.
HARTFORD, Me., Sept. 10.—Radical agitation and the preaching of class conflict were condemned by Elon Hooker of New York in a tour of Aroostook county today in behalf of the Republican candidates in the Maine State campaign.

Quake Caused by Sinking of Earth, New Theory

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The seismographic station at Jena suggests as the possible cause of the Italian earthquake a sinking of the earth along the mountains bordering the Gulf of Genoa. Experts there say it indicates a massive caving zone in the earth's crust.

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 9.—Minor earthquake shocks which have been felt since the disastrous tremor of Tuesday morning in the devastated zone north of this city indicate the disturbance is subsiding, according to Father Alfani, director of the observatory here.

"The shocks in the present case," he declared, "are to be considered as good omens as indicating that no serious recurrence of the earthquake may be expected."

KEEP OUT OF RUSSIA, IS SWEDISH ADVICE

Commission Representing the Metal Trades Tells Workers to Stay Away.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Swedish workers have been advised against emigrating to Russia by a committee representing the Swedish metal trades which went to Russia last May to inquire into labor conditions there with a view to the emigration of 6,000 skilled Swedish workers.

The committee in its report, published yesterday in Stockholm and received today by the State Department, declared it found the Briansk district of Russia wholly unsuitable for colonization, as sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory and food scarce, with little prospect of improvement.

Industries in the Ural region, the committee reported, are "deplorably mismanaged, many mines full of water, factory equipment stolen and the people apathetic and dependent."

Efforts to reach agreements with the Bolshevik authorities in Moscow, the committee reported, were unsatisfactory in their results. In warning workers against going to Russia the committee said:

"If any should want to defy the difficulties and go to Russia we deem it proper to warn them.

"In Moscow we had great difficulties in seeking to repatriate workers who had emigrated singly or in groups to Russia, many of them having been animated with enthusiasm for the struggle of the Russian people.

"There are still some fifteen Swedish workers in Petrograd hopelessly longing for home. Their enthusiasm has subsided in the face of the organizational incapacity of the responsible institutions and persons in Russia. What they have suffered over there it is our duty to see that no other will have to endure."

The Bolshevik authorities in Petrograd, according to Baltic advice received by the State Department today, regard civilians who seek food for themselves as "food speculators" and the extraordinary commission, vested with absolute powers, has adopted a merciless policy in dealing with such cases. A sentence of three years at hard labor is threatened by the Soviet to all persons found carrying as much as a pound of potatoes for their own use.

The markets and food shops of Petrograd are kept closed by order of the Bolshevik authorities, and smuggling of food supplies is common. The food situation in Petrograd is described as steadily growing worse.

Capital punishment has been evoked under the arbitrary power of the Soviet to deal with spies, and those charged with counter-revolutionary activities and even those charged with being "confirmed speculators" and "thieves." Peasants who seek to recover grain requisitioned from them by the Soviet Government are punishable with death, and other offenses with imprisonment at hard labor. A small amount of bacon smuggled into Petrograd was recently put on sale there at 8,000 rubles a pound, the advice state.

SEES MEXICAN OIL MUDDLE END

Huerta's Envoy Promises Justice to American Producers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—An ultimate settlement of the petroleum controversy between the Mexican and United States Governments satisfactory to both countries is expected by Dr. Alvaro Torres Diaz, recently appointed Mexican Minister to Brazil, now in Washington on his way to his new post. Dr. Diaz, who was confidential agent in Washington of the revolutionary movement that overthrew President Carranza, said:

"I am convinced that a satisfactory agreement based upon a reasonable and sound interpretation of the law will ultimately be reached. President de la Huerta has no desire to inflict imposition of any sort on foreign interests, and only wishes to safeguard the rights of Mexico and prevent speculative exploitation. The oil interests in this country may feel absolutely sure of justice, though in Mexico, as in the United States, it requires time to adjust matters of such great importance."

PARAGUAY HAS MONEY CRISIS.

President Gondra Recommends Government Loans to Banks.

ASUNCION, Sept. 10.—Paraguay is suffering what is described by President Gondra in a message to Congress as an acute money crisis. The president has been called upon by the Chamber of Deputies to take measures to remedy the situation. The president recommended authorization to the Government to issue 30,000,000 pesos currency with which to make loans to banks for six months to tide them over the crisis. Congress sanctioned the proposal last night.

U. S. SHIP WRECKED IN SPAIN.

The Shipwreck From New York, Likely to Be a Total Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The American steamer Siboney is aground in the harbor of Vigo, Spain, according to Lloyd's dispatch filed yesterday. The fore part of the vessel is resting on the rocks and it is feared she will be a total loss. Passengers are being landed.

The steamer Siboney sailed from New York on August 14 for Havana, steaming eastward last, arriving on August 21. She was bound for Bilbao, Santander and Vigo. The Siboney was built in Philadelphia in 1913 and was 423 feet long and 60 feet wide. Her gross tonnage was 7,552.

LITHUANIANS DEFY POLISH ULTIMATUM

Refuse to Withdraw Their Military Forces to the Foch Lines.

NEW WARSAW THREAT

Peace Terms to Be Sent to Soviets Will Be Decided Upon To-day.

By the Associated Press.
WARSAW, Sept. 9 (delayed).—A note has been received by the Polish Foreign Office from Lithuania refusing to withdraw the Lithuanian forces to the Foch line, but asking that a conference be held in Mariampol, situated on the demarcation line.

At the close of to-night's conference of the Council of Ministers the secretary of Foreign Minister Sapieha announced that the Poles had replied, demanding withdrawal of the Lithuanians without further discussion. Provided the withdrawal could be effected, the secretary said, a conference would be held with the Lithuanians concerning boundaries, but not otherwise. The Lithuanians, he added, must guarantee not to be friendly with Germany and Soviet Russia at the expense of Poland.

The Council of Ministers also considered the Ukrainian question to-night, but no decision was reached. The peace terms to be offered Soviet Russia will finally be decided by the Council of Deputies to-morrow.

It is learned the president of the Polish peace delegation has been selected, but his name has not yet been made public. It is believed that M. Dombalski, who headed the delegation sent to Moscow, will not hold a similar position at Riga, and there are hints in official quarters that M. Grabki, leader in the Polish Diet, or Prince Sapieha may be selected.

SEBASTOPOL, Crimea, Sept. 10.—Gen. Plev, commanding the First Cavalry division of Gen. Wrangel's army, was killed before Kakhovka while leading a detachment in a storming attack on the city. Two other cavalry Generals were wounded in the same operation.

SOVIETS LOSE 3,300 MEN AND FOUR GUNS

Poles Advance Lines and Occupy Six Towns.

By the Associated Press.
WARSAW, Sept. 9 (delayed).—The Polish armies on the northeastern front delivered a series of successful attacks upon the Russians to-day and took 3,300 prisoners, four guns and two armored trains. The Poles advanced to the village of Kuznia, just south of Grodno, and five other towns. A Bolshevik counter attack was repulsed and the Poles advanced again, dispersing seven Soviet infantry regiments.

The communists from Polish headquarters, in which the foregoing operations are reported, says there was no change in the situation in the Suwalki sector.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Stubborn fighting is proceeding between Russian Soviet forces and the troops of Gen. Wrangel in the Orlikh region of the Crimean peninsula, says the official statement issued in Moscow Thursday and received here to-day by wireless. On other sections of the front the statement claims successes for the Soviet army. The statement says:

"In the Orlikh region fighting is occurring east of Novo Dvor and north of Kuznetsov. We have repelled an enemy attack on Belovish.

"In the Brest-Litovsk region fighting is proceeding in the region of the Jankina station. In the Vladimir-Volynsk region the enemy attempted to cross the right bank of the Western Bug, but his attempts are being frustrated. In the Reghin region (to the southwest of Lemberg) as a result of our attack the enemy was defeated and suffered considerable losses."

"On the Crimean front, in the Orlikh region, stubborn fighting is proceeding."

PEASANT REPUBLIC FORMED IN SIBERIA

Started in Altai Region With War Council.

By the Associated Press.
HARBIN, Sept. 9 (delayed).—Advices from West Siberia to-day announce the formation of a peasant republic in the Altai region, with a war council composed of the military chiefs and three civilians.

Semipalatinsk, in Russian Central Asia, is under control of a band known as Alas tribesmen, who are cooperating with the peasants and military. The latter are headed by Gen. Sherbakoff. A member of the First Duma, M. Bukel-hanoff, has been chosen President of the Alas tribe.

Cossacks rule in Semipalatinsk, with the south of Semipalatinsk, with representatives of the Kirghiz tribesmen, Gen. Sherbakoff having charge of the troops at Alas. The Alas tribesmen are attacking and cooperating with the Orenburg Cossacks and peasants.

TARSUS BESIEGED; GARRISON IN PERIL

St. Paul's Birthplace Under Turkish Investment.

By the Associated Press.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, which is located about twenty miles southwest of Adana, is being besieged by the Turks, and the French garrison of the town, 2,000 inhabitants of the place are short of food, according to a letter received here from Prof. Paul Nilsson, who is in charge of St. Paul's Institute there.

Thousands of leaflets warning Turkish Nationalists that if they do not yield Greek forces will occupy Constantinople are being distributed through Anatolia by Turkish Government airplanes.

British-Indian troops which have formed the garrison at Tarsus, but who have been relieved by Greek forces, are leaving for Mesopotamia, where Arab tribesmen are engaged in scattered outbreaks against the British.

Germans' Paper Suits Alarm Argentine Tailors

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10.—An announcement that a shipment of 500,000 paper suits are due in Buenos Aires next week from Germany and that they will be sold at three pesos (about \$2.90) a suit has caused some alarm in the clothing trade, according to the newspapers.

La Epoca predicts that the sale of the paper garments will be unsuccessful, as men of Argentina will not wear such cheap clothing.

NUNS TO AID BOY ON HUNGER STRIKE

Proofs of Innocence Said to Have Been Obtained.

By the Associated Press.
CORK, Sept. 10.—The father of Sean Hennessy, the nineteen-year-old lad who is on a hunger strike in Cork Jail, consented to-day to permit the nuns to try to keep him alive until it is possible to present to the Government proofs of his innocence. These proofs, it is asserted, have been obtained.

The nuns, under direction of the Government's physician, are endeavoring to ameliorate Hennessy's condition. The physician to-day told the correspondent that not only Hennessy but Michael Burke, Michael O'Reilly and Donovan were in an extremely critical condition and that it was problematical whether the lives of any of them could be saved, even if they were released immediately.

A despatch to the Westminster Gazette from Dublin says it is reported that the police in Dublin, County Carlow, where a constable was shot dead yesterday, shot up the town last night and that the lives of a number of buildings were set on fire. At midnight there were six and a half millions of working people of England. I was told that if a strike was called to-morrow they would not be able to get a half million men to leave work.

BRITISH LABOR PAPER GETS BOLSHEVIST BID

Asks Its Readers Whether It Should Accept 75,000 Pounds.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Admission was made this morning by the Herald, organ of labor, that it has in its possession a bid of 75,000 pounds for the newspaper staffed by the money being held pending a decision by the shareholders as to whether it should be used.

The newspaper is asked by the newspaper staffed by the money being held pending a decision by the shareholders as to whether it should be used.

LONDON GETS HARRIS PLAN FOR TRAFFIC

N. Y. Signal System, Though Not Likely to Be Adopted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—London is wondering whether one of her most human touches—the warning hand of a policeman in traffic centres—will be replaced by the system of flash signals which has been adopted for use at some of New York's busiest corners. Dr. John Harris, Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, has been here making suggestions, and while a high official of the Traffic Department of Scotland Yard has been here, the two have been studying the congested corners here and his suggestions have been given a trial. It was incorrect to say that the flash system would be adopted.

"We are always prepared to receive suggestions from any one anywhere, and even promised to give the flash system a fair trial," he said. "Dr. Harris suggested Trafalgar Square as a test place. This plan admirably illustrates the objections to his system for London. I believe. Our traffic policemen are successful because they are picked for their knowledge of human nature."

"Flash" work will come at a four-way cross, but Trafalgar Square traffic circulates in every direction. It is obvious that no flash there can compete with the human brain."

K. OF C. DELEGATES HEAR TALK BY FOCH

Attends Luncheon Given Americans in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Marshal Foch was among the speakers at a luncheon given to the Knights of Columbus delegation to-day by Frederic Francois Marsal, the Minister of Finance. The function was held at the Finance Ministry.

Locusts straight across the room at Brieux and Thionville would be regarded.

Quoted later regarding any aid he might be rendering in the reestablishment of the French steel industry, Judge Gary said he would make a full statement upon his return to America in three weeks.

SPANISH CONVENTS ASK AID.

Unable to Bear Constant Rise in Cost of Living.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—A call for help has been sent out from convents and monasteries in Spain, which find they are unable to bear the constant rise in the cost of living. There are more than 6,000 of these institutions in the country, to which, on taking the vows, nuns and monks pay sums ranging from 500 to 5,000 pesetas. In recent years the lower grades have been generally, since many of those entering the institutions have belonged to the poorer classes.

Subscriptions are being raised among aristocratic families in order to balance the accounts, which have been in deficit the trebling of prices of clothing and food, which constitute virtually their only expenses.

LABOR REFUSES AID TO MRS. MACSWINEY

English Trades Union Congress Fears She Will Urge Direct Action.

MAYOR IN GREAT PAIN

Hunger Striker Now Enters Upon Last Stages With Reserve Practically Gone.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Gaelic League's bulletin, issued this evening, says: "Lord Mayor MacSwiney grows weaker. He suffers much pain, but his mind is perfectly clear."

This is the twenty-ninth day of the Lord Mayor's hunger strike. Mary MacSwiney, sister of the prisoner, when leaving the prison this afternoon told the newspaper men that her brother was able to speak to her this morning. He asked her what day it was.

"When I said it was Friday, the 10th," said Miss MacSwiney, "Terence said: 'It is the beginning of the fifth week of my hunger strike.'"

Referring to her visit to Portsmouth yesterday, Miss MacSwiney said the labor officials at the Trades Union Congress definitely refused to give her a hearing. She was told by an official that the Congress could not help her, and she said she thought they were afraid of her urging direct action for the purpose of obtaining the Lord Mayor's release.

"I did not want to urge direct action," Miss MacSwiney declared, "I desired only to have three minutes of plain talk with the representatives of six and a half millions of working people of England. I was told that if a strike was called to-morrow they would not be able to get a half million men to leave work."

"Mayor MacSwiney is entering the danger stage of his fast," one of the physicians in Guy's Hospital, a recognized authority on metabolism, said to-day. "Observation of previous cases of the same nature has taught that at the end of four weeks' abstinence from food a man begins to draw on his last reserves of potential energy, so that unless the Lord Mayor resumes eating any day he may bring collapse and the end."

The physician declared he thought it extremely unlikely that nourishment in the form of soluble protein was being placed in the prisoner's drinking water, as except in an almost negligible quantity its presence would easily be detected. "The fact that the prisoner is taking water," added the physician, "fortifies him to a considerable degree."

27,000 GERMAN GUNS GONE.

Only 9,000 Remain to Be Destroyed Under Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Report is made by the Allied Commission of Control in Germany that the surrender and destruction of German arms and munitions as provided for in the Treaty of Versailles is proceeding in an entirely satisfactory manner, especially with regard to guns, which are being destroyed at the rate of 1,000 weekly. To date the total guns destroyed number 27,000. Six thousand still remain.

As to concealed rifles, the commission's report says the Government is carrying out the Spa agreement and is offering rewards for such rifles. There is no reason to suppose that the armaments are being manufactured without the commission's knowledge, adds the report.

Favor Ending State Church Plan.

Prague, Sept. 10.—The Czech-Slovakian announces positively that the people have consented to a separation of church and state in Czechoslovakia, but says the Pontiff does not desire the matter discussed in the Legislature.

Mgr. Mucars, the Primate of Prague, according to the newspaper, was to present his credentials September 9.

PERU TO BE PAID FOR HER LOST PROVINCES

Tacna-Arica Dispute Reported Settled, Chile Agreeing to Give \$8,000,000.

AGREEMENT IS DOUBTED

Peruvian Ambassador Denies Monetary Settlement Has Been Made.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10.—Final settlement of the Tacna-Arica question, which has been considered the most serious menace to South American peace, through the payment by Chile to Peru of \$8,000,000 has been virtually agreed upon, according to a despatch to Peru to La Nación from Santiago, quoting financial and diplomatic sources.

The message declares that following the Bolivian revolution, which resulted in mobilization of the armies of Chile and Peru and threatened hostilities between the two countries, President Wilson suggested a conference of representatives of both nations, offering the use of the gunboat Tacoma, which was in the Bay of Callao for the conduct of the negotiations. On acceptance of this proposition by Peru, continues the despatch, Chile sent Dr. Puga Borne, who when Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs had tried to effect a settlement, to meet the Peruvian delegates.

As a result of conferences extending over three weeks, adds the despatch, it is reported Peru agreed to renounce her rights to the provinces of Tacna and Arica, annul the existing treaties affecting those provinces upon receipt of the sum mentioned and enter into a reciprocal commercial treaty with Chile.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Reports of a settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru lacked confirmation here to-day. Officials expressed doubt that any settlement could be proposed to which Peru would agree that did not include Bolivia.

The reports of a settlement also are doubted in diplomatic circles, and from Peruvian official circles it was learned that the people of Peru would not accept money for the disputed provinces. It is known that overtures have been made by Chilean officials to pay Peru for the provinces, but these offers have been refused by Peruvian officials. Chilean diplomatic officials said they had not heard of any such settlement as that conveyed in the cable dispatches.

Emphatic denial of cable reports from Buenos Aires that the Peruvian and Chilean Governments had reached a settlement of the controversy between them for final possession of the territories of Tacna and Arica on a monetary basis was made here last night by E. A. Pezet, the Peruvian Ambassador.

Ambassador Pezet said he has no knowledge of reported intervention by President Wilson in which a conference between representatives of the two countries was suggested.

After the defeat of Peru by Chile in the war of 1879-83 the provinces of Tacna and Arica were ceded provisionally to Chile by Peru, with the understanding that after ten years a plebiscite should be held to determine whether they should revert to Peru. This plebiscite has never been held, and the conflicting claims for the provinces have been for many years a source of friction between the two nations.

The situation became complicated within the past year by a movement on the part of Bolivia to obtain access to the sea by getting from Chile the port of Arica in Arica province.

SOVIET NAMES DELEGATES.

Joffe Heads Russian Members to Treat With Poles at Riga.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Soviet Russia's delegation to the forthcoming Russian-Polish conference at Riga will be headed by Adolph Joffe, former Russian Ambassador to Germany. Three of the other members will be M. Ivolenski, Manulski and Kropf. Two experts, Prof. Bagoloff and M. Novitski, and three secretaries will accompany the delegation.

Tenants to Protest in Bull Ring.

GRANADA, Spain, Sept. 10.—Farmer tenants of the Duke of Wellington will hold a meeting in the bull ring here to-morrow to protest against their expulsion from the Buena Vista estates, where a thousand families have held leases for more than a century. They say that their appeals to the Duke of Wellington in Ireland apparently have been fruitless. The farmers declined to accept conditions of tenancy imposed by the stewards of the estate.

CRUISER PITTSBURG SOON TO BE AFLOAT

Grounded Vessel Reported in No Danger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The armored cruiser Pittsburgh, aground in the Baltic Sea, three miles off the Courland port of Libau, is in no "immediate danger," although several sections of her double bottom are flooded with water, the Navy Department was advised to-day in a despatch from Vice-Admiral Huse, on board the Pittsburgh.

The report said the cruiser, which grounded on a rocky shoal while proceeding along the coast from Danzig to Reval, was in 24 feet of water and that an attempt would be made to float the vessel with lighters if she was unable to get free under her own power.

Weather conditions were reported as foggy, with only a light wind. Naval officers said the conditions were favorable for refloating with great difficulty or delay.

ITALY WANTS FRENCH HELP.

Much Importance Placed on Giolitti-Millerand Meeting.

ROME, Sept. 10.—Much importance is placed in the meeting of Premier Giolitti and Millerand at Aix-les-Bains, France, and newspapers here declare it will, perhaps, be more important than that at Lucerne, where Signor Giolitti met Premier Lloyd George. Italian and French public opinion and the press of both countries had shown susceptibility lately relative to the attitude of the respective countries, and it is declared it is highly desirable that this sentiment should be dissipated.

"Italy desires to return to France to a frank and sincere brotherly relationship," says the Tribune. "This would occur immediately if France gave us in these days tangible proof of her friendship by actual help, for instance, in solving the Adriatic question and ameliorating the economic condition of this country, which was bled white by the war."

After the defeat of Peru by Chile in the war of 1879-83 the provinces of Tacna and Arica were ceded provisionally to Chile by Peru, with the understanding that after ten years a plebiscite should be held to determine whether they should revert to Peru. This plebiscite has never been held, and the conflicting claims for the provinces have been for many years a source of friction between the two nations.

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Sale of
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Regularly \$4.65

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FULL-fashioned pure thread
silk hose in very sheer cob-
web gauze effect, such as are now
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"He cooked a fish so exquisitely that it returned him admiring and grateful looks from the frying pan."

Yet no cleverer than the cooks at CHILDS, for they too receive admiring and grateful looks—

Not from the fish, however, but from the bon vivants who feast upon it.

Fresh fish in season; also delicious fish cakes and tomato sauce every Friday.

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Restores Color and
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